

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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One Dollar per Year,  
Savannah in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a  
less period received.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,  
postal money order, or draft on New  
York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL  
BUREAU has many volunteer canvassers, and they  
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who  
judge their subscriptions to them must be their own  
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent  
only on receipt of the subscription price. The  
ADDRESS, REVUE, etc.—Addresses will be  
changed as often as desired, but each subscriber  
should in every case give the old as well as the new address.  
In receiving, editors should be careful to send us the  
label on the last paper received, and specify any  
corrections or changes they desire made in name or  
address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited  
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-  
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household  
questions, and letters to the Editor will always receive  
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper  
only. We do not return communications or man-  
uscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to  
that effect and the necessary postage, and under  
no circumstances guarantee their publication at any  
special date.

Address all communications to  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 27, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES

TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000  
more subscribers, and to do it we will give away  
10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to  
club raisers.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to  
every club raiser who sends us a club of  
ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before  
offered, because this watch is not a cheap  
catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full  
jeweled patent-lever watch, in a dis-  
tinctive silver case, warranted for 15 years.

Diamond-stiver is a compound metal, as  
its name indicates, composed of pure silver  
and nickel, to give it hardness and color.  
It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the  
same clear through, and is so warranted.

Now, who wants one? There are just  
10,000 of them to give away, and we do not  
anticipate much trouble in disposing of them  
on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope  
our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

## OHIO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

The new Board of Trustees, Ohio Soldiers'  
and Sailors' Orphans' Home, under ap-  
pointment of Gov. Campbell, met at the Home,  
March 18. The members are Gen. A. V.  
Rice, Ottawa; Gen. I. R. Sherwood, Can-  
ton; Gen. Jones, Delaware; ex-Lieut.-Gov.  
W. C. Lyon, Newark; Col. G. A. Hartley,  
Kenia. The Board organized by electing  
Gen. Rice President, after which Gen. Charles  
L. Young, of Toledo, Past Senior Vice Com-  
mander-in-Chief, G.A.R., was elected Super-  
intendent, and Cora Day Young, Past Na-  
tional Senior Vice President, W.R.C., Matron,  
by a unanimous vote of the Board.

The Ohio Orphans' Home, with its 28  
cottages and 1,100 inmates, is one of the  
most important institutions of the State, and  
one of which Ohio is justly proud. The  
Trustees are congratulated from every side  
upon the choice made, and the leading jour-  
nals of the State, of both parties, commend  
in highest terms the appointments made.

Gen. C. L. Young entered the army in 1861  
in the Excelsior Brigade and served until  
the close of the war, doing gallant service on  
the staffs of Gen. Hooker and Sickles, Army  
of the Potomac. He carries a serious wound  
since the battle of Chancellorsville. He is  
an active Grand Army man, member of the  
Loyal Legion and President of the Toledo  
Soldiers' Memorial Association, a courteous  
gentleman and actively devoted to the in-  
terests of his old comrades-in-arms and their  
orphan children. Cora Day Young has for  
a score of years been prominent in Toledo  
charities and in Relief Corps circles, State  
and National; none has a nobler record.  
Forsyth Corps, No. 1, Toledo, have forwarded  
a vote of thanks to the Board of Trustees  
upon appointments named.

## THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

The following contributions to the Logan  
Monument Fund have been received since  
our last report:

Manfield Post, No. 181, Ayerville, Mo.	\$10 00
A. S. Williams Post, No. 40, Charlotte, Mich.	4 25
Jacob Schuler Post, No. 163, Minneapolis, Minn.	2 00
Previously acknowledged	\$16 25
Total	\$12,075 67

THE Jewish Messenger figures out that  
there are from 100,000 to 150,000 Jews in  
the city of New York, or about one-tenth of the  
population. The visitor to the city who  
studies the signboards and the crowds in the  
hotels will think this a mighty low esti-  
mate.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only  
champion the soldiers have among the great pa-  
pers of the country. The best way to help all  
veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

We sympathize with the movement of  
various trade organizations to prohibit any  
but American citizens being employed on  
public works. A man who does not think  
enough of this country to become a citizen  
and accept the responsibilities and burdens  
of citizenship, has no right to any of the  
benefits and privileges given by it. All the  
work, wages and gains of the country be-  
long of right to the people who are part  
and parcel of ourselves.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at  
least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jr., Chairman Com-  
mittee on Ways and Means, House of Repre-  
sentatives.

SIR: The public journals contain esti-  
mates which have an authoritative air that  
the revised tariff schedule prepared by your  
committee, and which will be presented and  
advocated by you, will reduce the revenues  
in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000.

The announcement of such a radical on-  
slaught upon the National income is received  
by millions of thoughtful, patriotic peo-  
ple with the gravest concern. It at once  
recalls to them the serious menace to our  
common prosperity contained in the Mills  
bill, a measure upon which they expressed  
their decided disapprobation in the National  
election of 1888. A fair measure of the  
emphasis of their disapproval is furnished  
by the fact that the author of that unpopu-  
lar measure, who, in the last House, stood  
in your present place at the head of the  
Committee on Ways and Means, now occu-  
pies the 10th place upon it, with the Speaker  
of the last House—also conspicuous for his  
radical revenue reduction ideas—occupying  
the ninth place.

In the election referred to, which is the  
most recent expression of the people's  
views on the subject, they manifested un-  
mistakably their belief that the clamor  
about excessive revenues and surplus was  
sensational clap-trap, to mask the insidious  
designs of the Free Traders against the  
prosperity of the country. They also rightly  
felt that such a raid upon the protective  
system could not fail to produce widespread  
disaster. The mere possibility that a meas-  
ure could prevail which would reduce the  
profits on manufacturing out of all propo-  
rtion to the reduction of the revenue,  
and the avowed object of which was to send  
to Europe hundreds of millions of dollars  
per annum now spent at home, was sufficient  
to chill every fountain of enterprise, and  
awaken the strongest opposition. In every  
part of the country the people are strug-  
gling under the disadvantages incident to  
new enterprises to build up factories which  
will give employment to their fellow-citizens  
and furnish profitable markets for their  
farm products and raw materials. Their  
success in these efforts is not so great  
as to enable them to look with indifference  
upon legislation intended to bring them  
into still sharper competition with the long-  
established factories and pauper labor of  
Europe, and to send out of the country vast  
sums which should be expended in the  
purchase of American goods.

While it is true, Mr. Chairman, that your  
bill, as it is understood, differs widely from  
that of Mr. Mills, and is especially free from  
its malignant hostility to Northern manu-  
facturing, yet it does not seem possible that  
anything like the amount of reduction it is  
said to contemplate in the revenues can be  
made without great and vital detriment to  
every interest in the country. Sixty mil-  
lion dollars is about one-sixth the entire  
revenues of the Nation. They mean even  
more than that proportion of protection and  
encouragement to our industries. Can you  
believe that there can be a reduction of so  
much as 10 per cent. without ruining fac-  
tories and interests in every community  
which are now of the highest importance to  
their several localities, and furnish employ-  
ment, wages and local markets for millions?  
Are you aware of any number of factories  
which are so prosperous as to be able to  
stand such a reduction of their present  
profits without closing their doors? If you  
are we congratulate you upon the possession  
of exceptionally pleasant knowledge, which  
is not shared by any other man within our  
acquaintance.

We are now buying abroad every year  
\$750,000,000 worth of goods. This is \$13 a  
piece for every man, woman and child—  
high and low, white and black, in palaces  
or hovels, in pleasant homes or prisons,  
insane asylums or poorhouses of the whole  
country. Five is usually assumed as the  
size of the average American family. On  
this basis the average family sends abroad  
every year the large sum of \$65. As the  
average income of our families is not in  
excess of \$300, it will be seen that fully  
one-fifth of our earnings is spent abroad,  
and so lost to the country. We ask you  
why it is desirable to increase this tribute  
paid to Europe and Asia by encouraging  
still heavier purchases of their products?  
Is money so abundant with us that we must  
enrich foreigners with our surplus? The  
Western farmers, struggling to pay 4 per  
cent. per month interest on short-time loans,

will hardly take this view of the matter.  
Have we so much more work than we can  
do that we want to give employment to the  
pauper myriads of Europe and Asia? The  
laboring men of this country, organized for  
their own protection, will answer you em-  
phatically in the negative.

It is believed that a large portion of this  
reduction will come from a diminution of  
the duties on sugar. It is very "catchy" to  
talk about "giving the poor man a free  
breakfast table," but like most catchy  
things, this is a delusion. We adopted it to  
our hurt in the case of coffee. The moment  
we took the duty off coffee Brazil put an  
export duty of the same amount on it, and  
built a navy with the proceeds of our folly.  
The poor man's breakfast table is no freer  
than it ever was. The only difference is  
that instead of his contribution going into the  
treasury of his own country, whence it would  
come back to him in some shape or another,  
it goes to a foreign government, and is perma-  
nently lost. It will be the same with sugar.  
Taking off millions of dollars of duties will  
not cheapen any poor man's cup of coffee,  
or lessen the cost of the cake his children  
eat. It will simply put that much more  
money into the pockets of the Spanish  
grandees who bleed Cuba. The price of  
sugar will remain the same. The only dif-  
ference will be that the cent a pound which  
it is proposed to take off will go into the  
coffers of the corrupt court ring at Madrid,  
instead of into the United States Treasury.  
The poor negroes who raise the sugar will  
not even get any better wages. They will  
have to continue to work as they always  
have been forced to work, for no more than  
will barely keep body and soul together.  
The rapacious, insolent and infinitely cor-  
rupt Madrid grandees will be the sole ben-  
eficiaries of our folly.

These are some of the economic objections  
to the proposed reduction. There are others  
even stronger. One year from next Septem-  
ber \$116,477,250 of 4 per cent. bonds be-  
come due. Where is the money coming  
from to pay them, if the reduction takes  
place? In 1907, \$618,443,950 of 4 per cent.  
bonds become due. What provision is being  
made to meet them?

We have reserved the strongest objection  
till the last. There is due the men who  
saved this Nation, and to their widows and  
orphans, a vast debt, much more sacred and  
binding than that due the men who lent  
money to the Government. The full pay-  
ment of this debt has been as firmly pledged  
by the people as it was possible to make a  
pledge. Its immediate payment was the  
main issue of the last election. You, as  
well as the President and the majority in  
the House, which placed you in your present  
responsible position, were elected on that  
issue. Justice to the veterans and no  
tinkering with the protective system were  
the sole questions before the people. This  
payment must be made now, if ever, before  
death removes the veteran creditors beyond  
reach of earthly justice. Therefore, the  
veterans who have grown old and gray  
waiting for justice, their countless friends,  
who have burned with shame at the na-  
tional dishonor involved in their treat-  
ment, and the millions more of our  
citizens whose prosperity—whose daily  
bread even—is concerned in the mainte-  
nance of our present protective policy, beg  
that you will forbear from any attempt at  
reducing the revenues. It will not be  
necessary, so far as the soldiers are con-  
cerned, to maintain the National income at  
the present figures for more than a few years.  
The pension roll will soon begin to decrease  
very rapidly. [The country can certainly  
wait that time for them, who have waited  
so patiently a quarter of a century for it.  
In the name of those men, and of the other  
classes we have named, we earnestly ask  
of you to refrain from diminishing the  
Nation's ability to pay its debts until it has  
paid them in full—to soldier and bondholder  
alike.

Very respectfully,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE ex-Confederates in the House  
of Representatives got off during the discus-  
sion of the Pension Appropriation Bill, their  
customary chestnut about the enormous  
number of Yankee soldiers they must have  
killed and wounded to produce such an  
immense pension list. The bad taste of this  
is simply frightful. It is the last thing in  
the world they should allude to. Heaven knows,  
no people claiming to be civilized ever  
inflicted so many wanton barbarities upon  
Union soldiers as the so-called chivalry in  
their crusade for slavery. If for the credit  
of the American name the people of the  
North agree to forget these enormities, the  
late rebels should not be those to awaken the  
fruitful memories of starvation in pris-  
ons, massacres in the field, and assassina-  
tion by stealth.

## THE PENSION EXPENDITURES.

The \$103,371,709 which the House of  
Representatives has voted to appropriate for  
pensions for the ensuing year is far in ex-  
cess of the annual value of the pension roll.  
That, according to the last report of the  
Commissioner of Pensions, is but \$64,246,-  
552.36, leaving \$39,125,156.64 to be other-  
wise accounted for. Of this about \$8,000,000  
is to make good the deficiency added on  
this Administration by its predecessor in  
order to make a false showing of economy,  
and the remaining \$31,000,000 is for the  
payment of claims which have been hang-  
ing in the Pension Bureau for from 2 to 37  
years, and have only been recently allowed.  
When the United States gets down to a  
business-like promptness in adjusting claims  
against it the annual pension figures will be  
rapidly reduced.

But the expenditure of this great sum  
will be of incalculable benefit to the whole  
country. It will put ready money into cir-  
culation everywhere, and every man, woman  
and child in the country will get a share of  
the benefit. It will not fall into the vaults  
of the money lords, as the payments to bond-  
holders and other favored classes do, but go  
directly into the pockets of the whole peo-  
ple. It will pay off thousands of mortgages  
upon little farms and homes. It will liqui-  
date tens of thousands of accounts due  
grocers, shoemakers, dry-goods men, physi-  
cians, landlords, and so on. It will go out  
in hundreds of thousands of rills to the  
workmen, the farmers, the small-dealers,  
and will quicken the current of business  
everywhere, and give a fresh impetus to the  
tide of general prosperity.

The death of Gen. Crook removed another  
historic character from the view of the  
present generation. The number of our  
gallant old Army and corps commanders has  
become sadly reduced. Gen. Schofield,  
Howard, Stanley, Miles and Gibbon are now  
the only ones which appear on the active  
list of the Army. Gen. Crook's death at a  
time when he should have been in his prime  
is another illustration of how the terrible  
strains of battle and the march make irre-  
parable ravages on the vital powers. There  
is little doubt that, with his constitution and  
heredity, if he had lived a peaceful life he  
would have been with us a score of years  
longer. But he died as Grant, Thomas,  
Sheridan, Meade, Logan, and hundreds of  
thousands of less prominent soldiers of the  
rebellion have died, because the awful  
strains of war had sapped his vitality until  
his strength and elasticity were gone, and he  
succumbed to the first additional draft upon  
his system.

## THE CANNONER'S STORY.

The correspondence relating to the Story  
of a Cannoneer has reached such enormous  
proportions that we could not find room to  
publish a twentieth part of it; over 1,500  
contributions being now on file in addition  
to those we have printed. In fact the total  
volume of this correspondence is much  
greater than the story itself. The great  
bulk of this matter is both interesting and  
of much historical value. Occasionally  
some veteran has allowed his temper  
to get the best of him, and has ad-  
dressed the Cannoneer in language  
more suited to camp life than correspon-  
dence, but in the main, the letters show  
a high average of intelligence, discernment  
and ability on the part of the writers. We  
do not hesitate to say that the Cannoneer's  
story has called out a more copious and  
valuable range of personal observation and  
remembrance than any other serial war  
sketch ever published, and we consider the  
mass of letters we have on file among the  
most valuable contributions to the History  
of the Army of the Potomac extant.

EUROPEAN royalty is a sick crowd. The  
King of Portugal recently passed away at  
an age when he should have been in his  
prime. His son, who succeeded to the crown,  
is a weakly youth, who may vanish from  
the scene as suddenly as his cousin, the  
young King of Spain, did. Many physicians  
think that it will only be a few years at  
farthest before the Emperor of Germany  
develops the hereditary madness which  
drove his great-uncle from the throne, and  
finally into his grave. The King of Italy is  
paying the customary price for a luxuriant  
crop of wild oats, by a wrecked constitution  
and a score of deep-seated maladies. Now  
comes the news that the Prince of Wales  
has been warned by his physicians that he  
has Bright's disease incurably fastened upon  
him, and that the chances are against his  
living through another year. This has  
turned attention to his eldest son, Albert  
Victor, and English papers do not hesitate  
to speak most disparagingly of that young  
man's intellect. They say that the Queen,  
his grandmother, has so low an opinion of  
his ability that she will insist on his not  
marrying, so that the royal line may be con-  
tinued through the descendants of his  
brother George, who is much brighter. So  
it appears that kindly blood does not insure  
either average brains or average health.

CANADA is suffering from a condition of  
things similar to that which prevailed in  
this country before the establishment of the  
National Bank system. The banks in the  
various Provinces strive to circulate their  
bills as far from home as possible, so that  
they will not be presented for redemption.  
But the difficulty with this is that the far-  
ther they get from home the greater the  
discount on them and the loss to the unfor-  
tunate holders. The bankers are now talk-  
ing of locating clearing-houses at various  
central points, which will exchange all notes  
of each bank to it for redemption. The  
weak and speculative among the bankers  
will, of course, resist the adoption of this  
scheme. So will the brokers, who make  
their money by shaving bank bills. Cana-  
da's wisest course would be to annex her-  
self to this country, which would relieve her  
of this trouble, as well as of many others.

THE BAY STATE'S BLACKBERRY PICK-  
ERS.—HIS.

The 90th Mass., Col. Wm. R. Lee, Francis  
W. Dalry, Paul Hovey (killed), and George  
N. May, was organized at Readville, Sept. 4,  
1861, and left the State with 600 men. On Oct.  
21 it was involved in the disaster at Ball's  
Bluff, having crossed the river to the Virginia  
side to support the 15th Mass., which was being  
heavily attacked by overwhelming numbers.  
Only one-third of those who crossed the river  
returned to the Maryland shore, 15 having been  
killed, 44 wounded and 135 were missing, many  
of whom were drowned. The Colonel, Major,  
Adjutant, and several other officers were taken  
prisoners, and two Lieutenants were drowned.  
The regiment went on to the Peninsula in  
Gen. N. T. Dana's Brigade, of Sedgwick's  
Division. It took 400 men into action at Antietam,  
of whom it lost 141 wounded and 10 missing.  
At Fredericksburg it crossed the river with  
the 10th Mass., to dislodge the rebel  
sharpshooters stationed in the town. It lost  
heavily in driving the rebels out of Fredericks-  
burg, and the subsequent assault on the works  
in the rear of the city. Altogether 35 men  
were killed, 138 wounded and two missing, of  
the small number with which it crossed the  
river. Only five officers were left un-  
wounded. It had 230 men with it at Gettysburg,  
of whom 32 were killed and 89 wounded, or  
nearly one-half. Col. Hovey was killed, and  
Lieut. Col. May had his hand so injured as to  
require amputation; only three officers escaped  
unhurt. It distinguished itself at Bristow  
where it repulsed the rebels with heavy  
loss, while suffering but little itself. Its fight-  
ing in the Wilderness began with the 6th of May  
at the plank road, where it lost 20 killed, in-  
cluding Major Abbott.

It was numbered out. Including men transferred  
from other organizations and those promoted  
or transferred of its own numbers, it had on its  
rolls 2,425 men, of whom 192 were killed on  
the field of battle, 50 died in rebel prisons and  
533 are unaccounted for on the record of the  
Adjutant-General's office. The high character  
of the men composing the regiment is shown  
by the fact that it had 11 officers who attained  
a rank of Brevet Brigadier-General or higher.

The 21st Mass.—Col. Augustus Morse, Wil-  
liam S. Clark, and George P. Hawkes—was  
organized at Worcester Aug. 19, 1861, and  
joined the Burnside expedition to North Caro-  
lina. Its first battle was at Roanoke Island,  
where it executed a fine flanking movement  
which contributed greatly to the victory. It  
lost in this action 13 killed and 44 wounded.  
It lost 23 killed and 35 wounded at New Bern.  
At Chantilly it followed Stonewall Jackson's  
army, and was numbered out. It lost 100  
wounded, of whom 28 killed, 70 wounded and  
26 prisoners. At Antietam it was with  
the Ninth Corps at the struggle for the bridge,  
and there lost 10 killed and 35 wounded. It  
went West with the Ninth Corps to Vicksburg  
and East Tennessee, and returned to the Army  
of the Potomac to enter the Wilderness cam-  
paign, where it had its first serious fighting on  
the 9th of May. It lost 13 killed, 21 wounded  
and 13 prisoners in the fight at Bethesda  
Church, and manned an advance part of the  
works in front of Petersburg, where for weeks  
the fighting was almost incessant. Its last fight  
was on the 25th of September at Peeble's Farm,  
which it entered with 75 muskets and lost four  
killed, 10 wounded and 11 prisoners. It en-  
rolled altogether 1,435 men, of whom 95 were  
killed and 119 died of wounds or disease.

The 22d Mass.—Col. Henry Wilson, Jesse A.  
Gove (killed), Charles E. Griswold and William  
S. Tilton, known as the "Henry Wilson Regi-  
ment," was organized at Lynnfield, Oct. 30,  
1861, and assigned to Martindale's Brigade, of  
Fitz John Porter's Division. Its commander,  
Col. Gove, was the first Union soldier to scale  
the abandoned works at Yorktown, and the  
22d's flag first raised on the rebel flag-staff.  
At Gaines's Mill it lost its Colonel, 70 men  
killed, 98 wounded, and 177 prisoners. It  
fought at Malvern Hill, and when it got back  
to its old camp near Washington, at the con-  
clusion of the Peninsula campaign, it had but  
200 of the 1,100 men it had started out with  
six months before. At Gettysburg but 67 muskets  
were with the colors, but the bearers of these  
fought gallantly; 15 were killed and 25 wound-  
ed. The regiment was recruited up and  
entered the Wilderness campaign with 280  
muskets. In its first battle it lost 36 men,  
of whom 15 were killed. At Laurel Hill, it cap-  
tured some rifle-pits, at the cost of 17 killed  
and 57 wounded. The fighting from there to the  
James was very destructive to the organization,  
and when its term of service expired on the 3d  
of October but 125 enlisted men were mustered  
out. There were 1,410 men enrolled, of whom  
141 were killed and 143 died from wounds,  
disease, etc. Its percentage of killed was the  
largest of any Massachusetts regiment.

The 23d Mass.—Col. John Kutzend and Andrew  
Ellwell—was organized at Lynnfield, Oct. 24,  
1861, and assigned to Burnside's North Caro-  
lina expedition. Its first battle was Roanoke  
Island, where it behaved handsomely, and lost  
12 killed and 42 wounded. In 1864 it entered  
the Army of the James, and joined in the ill-  
fated movement against Petersburg. In the  
first assault upon that place it lost, out of 230  
with the colors, 23 killed and 16 wounded and  
51 captured, of whom 37 died in prison. It was  
returned to the garrison of New Bern, and  
there suffered from the ravages of the yellow  
fever. It numbered altogether 1,345 men, of  
whom 40 were killed and 144 died of wounds  
and disease.

The 24th Mass.—Known as the "New Eng-  
land Guards Regiment," Col. Thomas G. Ste-  
vens, Francis Osborn, and Albert Ordway—  
was organized at Readville Dec. 6, 1861, and  
joined in the Burnside expedition. It was not  
allowed to participate in the capture of Roanoke  
Island, owing to the transport upon which it  
was, running aground. It took its full share in  
the battle of New Bern, however, and in the  
other operations of that section. In January,  
1863, it joined in the expedition against  
Charleston. For four months it dug in  
trenches, waded through the malarial swamps  
and did picket duty on the sand islands in  
front of that city, but on the 26th of August it  
made a successful sortie, by which it captured  
a portion of the rebel works and all the men in  
it with little loss to itself. The malarial poi-  
son did its worst so effectively that at one time  
the regiment reported 366 sick, and only 280 fit  
for duty. It was sent to Florida for the recovery  
of its health, where it remained during the  
Winter of 1863 and 415 of its members were  
lost. It entered the Army of the James at the  
beginning of 1864, and at Drury's Bluff lost 53  
killed, 93 wounded and 12 missing. It entered  
the city of Richmond after that place fell in  
April, and was put on provost duty until the  
end of its service. Altogether it numbered  
1,520 men, of whom 63 were killed and 147 died  
of wounds and disease.

The 25th Mass.—Col. Edward Upton, Josiah  
Pickett and James Turner—was organized at  
Worcester Oct. 31, 1861, and with the 23d, 24th  
and 27th Mass. and 10th Conn., constituted  
Foster's Brigade, of Burnside's expedition. Its  
first battle was Roanoke Island, where it lost 6  
killed and 49 wounded. It took part in all the  
operations in North Carolina, until it entered  
the Army of the James for the movement  
against Petersburg. It was desperately en-  
gaged at Cold Harbor, where, out of 302 men  
with the colors, it lost 27 killed, 139 wounded  
and 49 missing; nearly all the officers were  
killed or wounded. It was afterward returned  
to the Department of North Carolina, and its  
last fight was at Kinston. It enrolled 1,400

of whom 77 were killed and 216 died from  
wounds and disease.

The 26th Mass. was organized at Lowell,  
Nov. 4, 1861, with Col. Edward F. Jones, who  
had commanded the 6th when it was attacked  
in Baltimore, in command. He resigned July 27,  
1862, and was succeeded by Col. Alpha R. Farr,  
who resigned Oct. 13, 1864, when the regiment  
passed under command of Lieut. Col. William  
H. Chapman. It was largely officered by men  
from the 6th Mass. Militia. It was sent to  
Ship Island, where it was brigaded with the  
31st Mass., 2nd Ind., 6th Mich., 4th Wis., and  
2d and 8th Mass Batteries. After the capture  
of the forts below New Orleans it was detailed  
to garrison them, while the rest of the forces  
marched on to New Orleans. It subsequently  
formed part of the garrison at the city until it  
was placed in the Second Division of the Nin-  
teenth Corps for operations in the field. At  
the fall of New Orleans, for service on the  
Gulf coast, it re-entered the service, a larger num-  
ber than of any other regiment. It came with  
the Nineteenth Corps to the Shenandoah Val-  
ley, and at the Opequan lost quite heavily, but  
in the absence of a report the exact figures  
cannot be given. It was in the portion of the  
line that was surprised and routed at Cedar  
Creek, but promptly rallied and did its full  
share toward winning the subsequent victory.  
It numbered 1,405, of whom 43 were killed and  
191 died of wounds and disease.

The 27th Mass.—Col. Horace C. Lee, and  
Walter G. Bartholomew, was organized at  
Springfield, Nov. 18, 1861, and formed part of  
Burnside's expedition. Its first fight was on  
Roanoke Island, where it was in the flanking  
movement and lost seven killed and eight  
wounded. At New Bern it lost seven killed  
and 10 wounded. It was part of the Army of  
the James in the operations against Petersburg,  
where it fought a number of severe battles and  
lost heavily. On the morning of May 16, Gen.  
Beauregard threw Ransom's Division of four  
brigades against Heckman's and Wistar's Bri-  
gades, and after a severe struggle crushed  
them by a flank movement. In the fight  
the 27th lost 19 killed, 46 wounded and  
248 prisoners, of whom 129 died in prison.  
The remnant of the regiment was almost  
annihilated on the 2d of June, where it lost  
20 killed, including Maj. Walker, commanding,  
60 wounded and 4 prisoners. Of the 74 men  
who had entered the campaign but 83 re-  
mained, and a few days later two of its five  
officers were killed, five men wounded and seven  
taken prisoners. The return of detailed men  
and convalescents, and the coming in of re-  
cruits, raised the numbers to 114 men and 4  
officers, of whom 3 were killed and 29 wound-  
ed in subsequent operations of the siege. The  
regiment was sent to the upper part of the  
line in the operations against Petersburg, where  
it fought a number of severe battles and lost  
heavily. On the morning of May 16, Gen.  
Beauregard threw Ransom's Division of four  
brigades against Heckman's and Wistar's Bri-  
gades, and after a severe struggle crushed  
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and convalescents, and the coming in of re-  
cruits, raised the numbers to 114 men and 4  
officers, of whom 3 were killed and 29 wound-  
ed in subsequent operations of the siege.

The 28th Mass.—Col. C. William Montell,  
Richard Byrnes (killed), George W. Cartwright  
and James Fleming—was an Irish regiment,  
organized at Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1862. Its first  
service was at the capture of Fort Pulaski,  
after which, with the 70th N. Y., it formed  
Farnsworth's Brigade, of the First Division  
of the Ninth Corps. At the second Bull Run  
it lost 18 killed, 109 wounded and 8 missing.  
The next day, at Chantilly, it lost 15 killed,  
79 wounded and 5 missing. It was trans-  
ferred to Meagher's Irish Brigade, of the  
First Division, Second Corps, and partici-  
pated in the heroic charge of that brigade  
at Manassas, where it lost 110 killed and  
wounded. It was sharply engaged both the  
second and third days at Gettysburg, losing  
101 killed, wounded and missing. At Todd's  
 Tavern, in the Wilderness, it lost 16 killed, 67  
wounded and 15 missing. At the "Bloody  
Angle" it made one of the most brilliant and  
successful charges of the war. It had less than  
200 in the fight at Fort Steadman, of whom 7  
were killed and 69 wounded. It had only 20  
men to take into its last action, near Sutherland  
Station, and of these 6 were wounded. Its  
rolls bore the names of 1,556 men, of whom 161  
were killed and 203 died of wounds and disease.

The 29th Mass.—Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce—was  
organized at Pawtucket and Cambridge, from  
May 14, 1861, to Jan. 23, 1863, assigned to  
duty in Meagher's Irish Brigade, and saw its  
first fighting at Fair Oaks. It took part in all  
the fighting of the Peninsula. At Antietam it  
lost 9 killed, 31 wounded and 4 missing.  
It entered the First Brigade of the First Di-  
vision, Ninth Corps, and went with that orga-  
nization to Vicksburg and East Tennessee. In  
the event of Knoxville it made a successful  
charge, capturing a large number of prisoners  
and two battalions. It came East with the  
Ninth Corps and took part in the Wilderness  
campaign as part of the Third Brigade, First  
Division, Fifth Corps. At the North Anna it  
had less than 100 in the fight, of whom 7  
were killed and 23 wounded; 3 color-  
bearers were killed in quick succession. It  
was in the thick of the hand-to-hand fight at  
Fort Steadman, and there captured 350 rebels,  
more than twice as many as it had in its own  
ranks. It was in the final assault on the works  
in front of Petersburg. It enrolled 1,515 men,  
of whom 47 were killed and 107 died of wounds  
and disease.

The 30th Mass.—Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley—  
was organized at Lowell,